

The Saturday Evening Post

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHARMS OF THE FAIR.

Like the star-rays that beam
On the blush of the rose;
Like the fabled dream
In the moonlight repose;
Like the moon's mellow ray
On the red cherry's hue;
Like the dawn of the day
To the mackerel's view—
Is the rich ruddy smile on the lips of the fair,
The balm of the blest, and the solace of care!

Like the gold-gilded sky
At the evening's close;
Like the ruby-red dye
Of the opening rose;
Like the tulip beside
The white lilies that bleach;
Like the rosy-rich pride
Of the ripening peach—
Is the bright smile on the face of young Eve,
The type of the virtue of angels above!

MILFORD BARD.

FAREWELL TO HOME.

Farewell to every pleasant scene,
Farewell to every smiling green,
Where oft I used to rove untried,
Near home.

Farewell to you sweet flowers,
Farewell to all your fragrant hours,
And you, my happy hours,
Near home.

Farewell to friendship dearest,
Farewell to love sincere,
And those my heart reveres,
Near home.

Long, long, shall memory turn to you,
And fancy oft those scenes review,
While I with cheerful pains pursue
My duty.

TO

Whist far upon the ocean's wave,
Thy fairy form shall dwell with me,
Still, while the dashing surges rave,
My bark, I'll fondly think of thee.

The winds may blow their rudest blast,
And sink my vessel in the sea,
The forked lightning descend the mast,
They cannot change my love for thee.

Through rough and tempestuous climes I rove,
Where cruel Fortune bids me be,
Whate'er befalls, where'er I move,
I'll think alone of love and thee.

If fate should doom a watery grave,
Far, far beneath the frowning sea,
My heart, amid the closing wave,
Shall beat its latest throbs for thee.

ORASMYN.

MEMORY.

When evening's shades appear,
And zephyrs waft along the grove,
Tis then sweet memory comes to cheer,
And brings to mind the scenes we love.

Oh! by its charm to think is pain,
Of all the friends in early days,
Takes the Harp's soft pensive strain,
To strike its accents in their praise.

In every touch recalls to mind
The happy days that fled in youth;
It strains that warble in the wind
Secure us in the bonds of truth.

Then memory may thee ever bloom
On friends of late the same as early days,
And when it withers in the tomb,
The Harp again shall sound thy praise.

S. M.

On the Death of an affectionate Father.
Art thou forever from us fled,
To dwell among the silent dead,
And pillow on the earth thy head,
My Father?

We feel a grief no tongue can tell,
Sorrow within our bosoms swell
To lose thee whom we loved so well,
My Father.

Our loss to thee is greatest gain—
Sorrow, affliction, care, and pain,
Shall never be known by thee again,
My Father.

'Twas all thy hope whilst here below—
'Twas all thy joy this truth to know,
That Jesus' blood for thee did flow,
My Father.

'Twas thy delight to point the way
To works of bright and endless day,
And for thy children's welfare pray,
My Father.

'Twas thy fond wish to soothe the woe
That miseries children only know,
And gleams of hope around them throw,
My Father.

The sorrow-soothing tear was shed
When thou wert number'd with the dead,
Thy blest spirit upward sped,
My Father.

Nature must weep, but hope's bright beam
Through tears of grief is often seen,
When Christians on their Jesus lean,
My Father.

Life's pilgrimage with thee is o'er,
Thy bark has reach'd that blissful shore
Where joys for thee were kept in store,
My Father.

A blessed promise God has given,
That those whose sins are here forgiven,
Shall reunite again in Heaven,
My Father.

Philad. Feb. 14, 1836. I. E. M.

Written some time since on a favorite grove,
After the one to whom it is addressed had left
The immediate neighborhood of it.

TO MARY.

Oh! shall I haunt thy favorite grove,
As oft I'll sit beneath its shade;
There I've carol'd my fondest love,
There I've beheld my truest maid.

'Twas then, my favourite, thou hast charms,
But oh! these charms have ceased to be;
'Twas then I clasp'd her in my arms,
Then fondly kiss'd her dear to me.

I'll haunt thee yet at evening still,
Though her sweet voice I cannot hear,
I'll hearken to her whisper still,
Whose notes strike softly on my ear.

Yes, gentle songster! with delight,
I'll listen to thy evening song;
It cheers my heart in gloomy night,
Recalls to mind scenes past and gone.

Oh, happy scenes! could willows speak,
They'd oft relate where we have met;
They'd tell I've fondly kiss'd that cheek;
But ah! that sun long since has set.

No more upon that brow I gaze,
No more behold those sighs depart;
But yet I dwell on future days,
When I may hold thee to my heart.

OSCAR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBADIAH SHAMEFACE'S EPISTLE, No. 3.

Messrs. Editors.—The other morning, having been as usual at my toilet for a considerable length of time, and while I was in the most important part, that of adjusting a new cravat elegantly embroidered, in popped one of my new acquaintances (Jack Sprightly), who by the way has acted as Gentleman Usher in introducing me into the most easy and agreeable society of the principle stiff-necked blades who parade the streets of our city. He seated himself negligently on a chair opposite a looking-glass, exclaiming at the same time, "good morning to you, Obadiah!" (he always shortens my name for familiarity sake). "You honor me in just the nick of time—a little tighter, Obadiah!" (adjusting to my cravat.) "That knot must be another—the breast must be placed in a conspicuous situation—well now you look something like—really I have wrought a wonderful metamorphosis." The plain, modest, unassuming, candid, abrupt "green horn," is transmogrified to a genteel, forward, well-dressed gentleman. By Jupiter! Obadiah, you are ready to rally forth in Chestnut street with all the grace of a "knowing one." "The club was well attended last night, hey?" "Quite so I answered. "I was a little blue, lost two games of cards—won one of billiards—swept the board—lost again—fifth it was warm work—beat Clarkey, the fellow who has been trying to spoil me, but he was done up—can't go it—how was that?" "You didn't play Obadiah?" and without waiting for a reply, continued, "broke up at two—insulted the watchman—called for a hack—went home—to bed—dreamed of being in the watch house—waked before I saw the Mayor—God! we were very near going through—but where were you?" "At home I replied. "Umph! Obadiah, that would do—you must learn to speak a little better—but I must be gone—got to call on an arrival—a country cousin—you should be introduced to her—black eyes—pouting lips—only a little city polish she'll be the thing—I'll warrant in three weeks she'll be the toast of the club—go home and turn up her nose at the young clods—tell 'em they're awkward as oxen—come up to town again and flirt excessively—good morning!"—and out he went. It was some time before I could arrange my ideas after Jack departed; he is one of those admirable characters, who talk by fits and starts, jump from one subject to another like a grasshopper. He is admired by the ladies, envied by the gentlemen, and I stand a fair chance of being envied also by the attention he pays me. But now, Sir, notwithstanding all my fashionable acquirements, I don't find that I am any more respected by the sober class of people; in fact, they say "Obadiah is a sad lad indeed, not the modest, polite young man he was some time ago; he's going to destruction." But then I suppose I mustn't mind those sayings, as the persons who utter them are prejudiced; never enjoyed any thing like life themselves, and think nobody else must. Jack says they're a perfect bore; laughs at his mother when she gently chides him, argues with his father, and calls them a couple of old fools. Now this may be right, but it seems very queer to me, as I always paid a great deal of respect to my parents. The unfavorable opinion of my advancement seems to have spread to the country. I cannot better show you, than by giving you a letter from a relation of mine who wished to come to the city but was prevented by his mother.

It runs thus:—
'CORBET OBADIAH—I got your letter last week, telling me of the sights in the city, and how you went to the balls, and the theatre, and all them there places; and how you had improved in your manners, so that when I had got done reading of it, I thought, be like I could get some polish too, and meet your club of "choice bloods," as you call 'em, where I might, maybe, learn how to "cut a figure" in your streets, and captivate the pretty girls. So I went and told mother that I was tired of thrashing out grain, and going to mill, and chopping wood, and that you said no gentleman ever does such like things, that it made their hands rough, their feet too big, and made 'em look too healthy, and that I should be laughed at if I come to town and talked about farming; and don't you think Cousin Obadiah, she told me you knowed nothing at all about the matter, and that you was rather a simple kind of a fellow, trying to look like a dandy, and thereby making yourself a greater fool than you was, and indeed you was a big enough one before. But I told

her she was mistaken—no, says she, I am; I know what it is to go to town; it spoils you all, and so I shall keep you at home till you get a little more judgment. I declare, Cousin Obadiah, I thought mother had more sense! I had a great mind to tell her she was getting old, but I thought it wouldn't do. How can I get mother to let me come to town, for I hate farming, and want to be a gentleman like yourself? Your loving Cousin,
AARON BACKWARD."

I showed Aaron's letter to Jack, who laughed heartily at his mother, said she was a foolish old woman, and that Aaron would make a fine fellow.

Yet after all I sometimes really believe I was born when the moon was in an unfortunate quarter, as I met with (notwithstanding my advancement,) many persons who turn up their lips at me, and whisper loud enough to be heard, "there goes a top." But I will try not to mind those things, as the persons who utter them are generally unfashionable, and I have the consolation to think that there are some who still admire.

Yours sincerely,
OBADIAH SHAMEFACE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA DISPLAYED.

At this moment a loud noise, as of many persons disputing, drew my attention to the place from which it seemed to proceed: it was impossible to perceive any thing, though the disturbance every instant increased in violence. Israel pointed out to me a well-furnished inn, and assured me the cause of all this tumult would be satisfactorily explained, but at the same time earnestly requested me to moderate any impetuous emotions I might be disposed to indulge. I afterwards found there was but too much reason for this caution, as in spite of our acquired and constitutional serenity of mind, there were circumstances which of necessity would have awakened my slumbering passions. The house, in which we were to meet, was a large and airy one, and the air was sweet and pure, but the company was not so collected, as I had hoped. The company who were now collected, said Israel, have come together with the design of discussing the result and probable consequences of the conflict, which now divides the Mohammedan empire, and covers the Levantine Ocean with blood. Whether from motives of ostentatious benevolence, or a real love of liberty, the American people are strangely inflated in favour of the Greeks. It is no uncommon thing to hear persons exclaiming against the Turks, and announcing if the power was given them, not a vestige of these foes to humanity should remain on earth. Indeed, so far is this hostility carried, that there has been found a pious priest, whose hardy impudence led him to declare to his congregation, "that let a man in life and practice be ever so moral, and his devotion to God ever so elevated, the mere circumstance of his being born a Turk or a Heathen, is evidence that such man is foreordained to eternal damnation." The individual who made this bold assertion, and assumed to himself the prerogative of the Almighty stands eminent among the advocates of Grecian liberty.

Think not, however, that I mean a general censure upon all who have fallen in part in this cause, such a conclusion would argue a bigotry of mind from which we must endeavor to be free. When I shall display to thee the literary and scientific character of the country, individuals will appear before us whose names would do honour to any nation under heaven. Men whose lives, talents, wealth and reputation have been devoted to the melioration of the condition of mankind; to their generous efforts to better colour, nor climate, have opposed obstacles. They need no panegyric, for their good deeds proclaim their glory. But now, Sir, notwithstanding all my fashionable acquirements, I don't find that I am any more respected by the sober class of people; in fact, they say "Obadiah is a sad lad indeed, not the modest, polite young man he was some time ago; he's going to destruction." But then I suppose I mustn't mind those sayings, as the persons who utter them are prejudiced; never enjoyed any thing like life themselves, and think nobody else must. Jack says they're a perfect bore; laughs at his mother when she gently chides him, argues with his father, and calls them a couple of old fools. Now this may be right, but it seems very queer to me, as I always paid a great deal of respect to my parents. The unfavorable opinion of my advancement seems to have spread to the country. I cannot better show you, than by giving you a letter from a relation of mine who wished to come to the city but was prevented by his mother.

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ultimate success. In the very moment when every consideration of interest and reputation, conspired to urge him to the most vigorous exertion, the temptation was presented, and he fell to row no more. Instead of shining as an ornament to the legislative councils of his country, or giving stability to the principles of justice, by the power of his eloquence, we find him the selected associate of men, whom to name were pollution to the ear of virtue. At the midnight hour he silently steals from the place of unalloyed pleasure, flushed with wine, and elevated with licentious passion, to seek that home his crimes have dishonoured. Behold him sinking into sleep, which is his disturbed reveries, is the emblem of his own tempestuous mind, disordered by conflicting sentiments and feelings.

He who sits in front and appears busily employed in recording the transactions of the time, is a man that in his own estimation must be ranked among the most intelligent, though the act of mankind have never been able to discover any thing in him bearing the least resemblance to either talents or genius. At most public assemblies, he will be found intruding elaborate harangues upon the sober judgment of more rational men, and obstructing the course of serious argument by vulgar nature and illiberal sarcasm. The object nearest to his heart is the love of popularity, and at its shrine he daily offers up an innumerable sacrifice of the purest and best principles of humanity. In the attainment of this darling design, the ties of nature, and the influence of love, present no barrier; they are trampled in the dust, or made to swell the triumph of a master passion. For this the sacred character of domestic retirement is violated with unholy zeal, and the goodly fabric of wise civil institutions threatened with desolation. Religion, protected as she is by her antiquity, the sanctity of her rites, and the common prejudice of man, cannot escape his grasp. Though on this subject no explicit declaration can be made, yet through the medium of his private press, the poison is introduced to the very vitals of the state. It is not from any inherent aversion to the precepts of morality, or from a wish to undermine the foundations of society, but from a desire to elevate himself, that the result be what it may.

No open vice, of dissipation and licentiousness, can be urged against him, and even his enemies must confess that from personal errors of this kind he is free. It is, however, a common occurrence for some powerful impulse to take possession of the mind, to the exclusion of every other, and assert the sovereignty of its own empire. The love of popularity, in its very nature, prove the grave of every generous sentiment, by inducing a selfish disposition, whose direct tendency is to raise up in the same proportion in which we are able to depress others. One of the most striking traits in this individual is a blind infatuation to the principles and practice of a particular party, let the errors or crimes perpetrated under its name be ever so aggravated. There is always some ready means by which the deformity may be concealed, and the roughness of the picture softened. There are no measures so desperate but what perseverance and art may make agreeable to the eyes of the vulgar, and composed of ignorant and prejudiced men. The loud and boisterous speaker, however barren the principles he may advocate, or however in their remote results, pregnant with evil, will always find favour in such an audience. It is on this basis, the man we describe rests his ephemeral success, and hence every advantage is applied to the best possible purpose, and no chicanery is left unemployed, to further the object of his most ardent desire. Such is the reputation of this exalted statesman, and such the lofty and noble pretensions which he makes to public favour and protection.

Israel, who directed me to another person, whose character presented a singular compound of generosity and covetousness, of pride and humility, and who while uniformly derided by those among whom he lived, was yet capable of moulding them to his own purpose. He had under the auspices of a wealthy father, acquired the necessary information to enable him to administer to the distress of those whom providence saw meet to afflict with disease. But he entered on the great arena of life, with sentiments not very favourable to the calling in which he was to move, and he was long in procuring the frugal and economical which he was to follow. On and explicit in his declaration, a host of meagre spirits soon commenced an insidious attack, not only on the professional principles he held, but also upon the doctrines of religion which it was known he strenuously advocated. A favourite idea with him, was that all human knowledge might be easily summed up in a few general propositions, which when divested of the immense collection of rubbish, under which they are buried, might be readily comprehended. For this offence against the voice of ages, torrents of the most virulent abuse were poured upon him from every side.

This man who he bowed in reverence before the majesty of virtue in others, and confessed the loveliness of moral rectitude, had yet humility sufficient to acknowledge his own incompetency, to fulfil his dictates. What ever may have been his errors, a decent regard for the established usages of the world was ever manifest, and the most anxious attention never to injure the feelings or reputation of others, without the most urgent necessity. To many he has been the sincere friend, the anxious companion, and the strenuous advocate of the poor, kind and benevolent to the poor, affable and polite to the rich, without severity or meanness. He was learned without ostentation, pious without seeking, to persuade the world he was religious, and without obtruding on the prejudices of others. Why he is found in this assembly is a circumstance entirely beyond explanation, and can alone be developed in the sequel of the story.

The chief officer now rose, and thus eloquently spoke.
It is no ordinary cause which has convened us here, the whole earth is now convulsed by the holy struggle of man, for liberty and the natural rights. Some short years ago, the ages of our own nation asserted and claimed those privileges it is now our boast to cherish. Conscious of the big sin, shall we refuse our aid to those who are now valiantly disputing the tyrants of savage barbarity and hereditary despotism, who in defence of their honour and country, have placed every thing at hazard. Who that on the one hand contemplates the heroic example of Greece in the days of ancient time, with her high achievements in letters, arts and arms, and on the other, the brutal career of the Turkish Empire, but must wish success to the patriots of southern Europe? They have however sought their claim to our attention, in the profession of a common faith, and the same hope of im-

mortality; they are in truth Christians like ourselves; shall we then refuse the small aid in our power to free them from a slavery the most degrading, and from a fate the most to be deplored?

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

I had occasion to visit the store of a friend yesterday, whom I had not seen for some time. After conversing for a considerable time on various subjects, the conversation changed to one more congenial to my feelings. He stated that "it was possible for a man to become captivated with a lady at first sight," and as a confirmation of it he told me a story relating to himself.

"Sitting one day," said my friend, "at my desk which was contiguous to the window, I observed a young lady, apparently about eighteen, passing by with a slow and dignified step. Her countenance was so peculiarly charming in a young female—her eyes were of a deep black, as was her beautiful hair, which fell in graceful ringlets down her cheek. In short she was the most divine creature I ever beheld—as she passed, I flew to the door and feasted my eyes on her as long as she was in sight, but my feat was of a short duration, for after having walked some twenty yards she turned the angle of a street and was lost to my view. I again returned to my desk but my associations gave me no pleasure, my books were thrown aside, and resting my head on my hand I sat musing on the lovely creature, who, though unconscious of it, had inspired me with a feeling of which before I had never been under the influence—my business became irksome to me, my nights were sleepless, in short I was deeply in love.

My endeavours for discovering her residence were for a long time fruitless, but by unremitting enquiry I at last found she lived in a certain street. I learned also that she was a native of New-Orleans, that she had come on a visit to this city, and expected soon to return—no time was now to be lost, she would soon return to her native city and might I never see her again. I accordingly repaired to her lodging, and had the satisfaction of finding her in. I requested the landlady to introduce me, which he did in a very polite manner. The ice once broken he left me to strive for myself. We engaged ourselves in conversing on various subjects till the approach of evening warned me to depart. Never had I passed so happy an hour. Before I departed I remarked to her that I had some beautiful shawls in my store and requested she would call the next day and examine them, she promised she would, and gently pressing her hand I bade her farewell. I thought at that moment I observed a tear start into her eye, but I had not vanity enough to suppose that I was the cause of it. I returned home that night more deeply in love than ever. It was long ere I slept, but when it did, it was only to hunt my imagination with the image of her who was uppermost in my thoughts. I dreamed that I made her an offer of my hand which she readily accepted, but soon after the nuptial knot was tied she departed for her native city, leaving me behind—this distressed me and I awoke. The next morning as she promised she visited my store, but the shawl by me was forgotten, nor did she appear to remember it as she did not mention it. Before the lapse of many minutes I made her an offer of my hand. Blushingly she said she was sensible of the honour I would confer on her, but there was an insuperable bar to our union; she said she was penniless, and that she resided with a maiden aunt who was as destitute as herself. Charmed by her candour I told her that my fortune (which was ample) was sufficient to maintain us, and that I would settle an annual stipend on her aunt for the remainder of her life. My dear sir, had you witnessed the effect my "generosity," as she termed it, produced on her, you would have sympathized in it—wiping the tears from her eyes she put her hand in mine, at the same time giving me permission to retain it forever. As my friend concluded he called out in a loud voice "Caroline," upon which a lady, certainly one of the loveliest I ever beheld, made her appearance. "There," said he, "is my lovely Caroline, six weeks ago she told me that my fortune (which was ample) was sufficient to maintain us, and that I would settle an annual stipend on her aunt for the remainder of her life. 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...a proof of the education in which he is held by New Yorkers, when we reflect that with the exception of Keen and a few of Mrs. Harker's pupils, no performer of the legitimate drama, as they call it but herself, could draw together a company worth having.

The New-York American, says the Opera, on Saturday, was most enthusiastically received; and in a particular manner, Signor Garcia and his lovely daughter, the enchanting Rosina. When she came forward, bursts of applause succeeded each other, and wavings of handkerchiefs by fair ladies, till she almost sank beneath her emotions. The performance was throughout in unison with the spirit of the house, admirable.

A meeting of the friends of the Opera was held in New York, last week, at which it was resolved to form an association, to be called the Opera Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, application to be immediately made for a charter of incorporation. The object of course is to retain the Theatre of Signor Garcia, and make it the theatre of the Opera Company of public patronage will warrant.

Mr. and Mrs. Harker have finished their engagement at Boston. Mr. H. had a very good success at his benefit on Friday evening of last week.

It is said Mr. Barrett of the Albany and Mr. Harker of the New York Theatre, are suffering under severe indisposition.

The Circus under the management of Mr. Harker, at Hartford, Connecticut, has been presented as a violation of the Statute against public performances, and a trial is now pending. The Connecticut Mirror says, "we wish the militia training, the exhibition of the circus, and the general election at Hartford and New-Haven, might be complained of on a fourth process, believing that one militia training, or one general election, brings with it more, and much more violation of the statute against public amusements, than a decent and orderly circus can possibly excite."

The London Globe of the 27th of February, remarks: "Mr. Price, of the N. York Theatre, is said to be in treaty with Miss Poole, to perform in America."

The London papers say that Keen will resume his situation at Drury Lane Theatre next year. He hopes to meet with a favorable reception on his return, and after performing one season or more in London, he intends to retire to his estate in Scotland, and live in domestic quiet the rest of his days.

Charles Kemble is determined that the talents of Mr. Brahm shall not lie fallow; we understand there is a splendid Opera in preparation, and another Musical Drama nearly ready for representation, in London, in which Brahm and Miss Paton are to perform.

Mr. Keefe has been living in a most respectable part of Chichester, for the last twelve years, in a very retired manner. This great dramatic talent could scarcely give utterance to his feelings on the late visit of the respected Drury, to present to him the King's donation of 100 guineas.

Mr. Fulham, the actor, died on the stage at Dublin, at the moment when the audience was cheering one of his songs.

Inclusion, the singer, died at Worcester, Eng. on the 11th of Feb. after some weeks illness. He had for the last three years been in a declining state.

Carl von Weber, the author of Der Freischütz, and other operas, has arrived in London.

Notwithstanding the favorable reception of Mr. Peby by the London audience, and the determined call which they made for his reappearance, he has not been allowed by the managers to make a second appearance in consequence of the hostility of Mr. Wallace, and the enmity of and intrigues of Mr. Price of the New-York Theatre, now in London. It is said that Mr. Peby has the public voice with him, and it was expected that the managers of Drury Lane would be compelled to give an engagement.

Mr. Peby has been visiting with a view of entertainment, with music, and had two rehearsals; one at the English Opera and the other at his own house.

about 100,000, the rest of all plumb, my lord, quite an irregular thing; not one of the angles at the four corners was a right angle—I had my rule and compasses in my pocket—Excellent critic! And for the epic poem your Lordship bid me look at—upon taking the length, breadth, height, and depth of it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of Ross's, 'tis out, my lord, in every one of its dimensions—admirable connoisseur?"

On Friday evening, the 31st ult. Capt. John Cleves Symmes delivered a lecture on his favourite theory of the earth, to a limited, but respectable assemblage. As a lecturer he is far behind his co-adjutor, Mr. Reynolds, as a public speaker we have already mentioned. Capt. S. makes, however, no pretensions to oratory, and has paid, it is evident, but little attention to the graces and outward flourishes which are essential to the proper management of an audience, and carry conviction, almost in reason's name. He is now in New York, where, there is not a doubt, he will have many hearers. Novelty there carries the way—any thing new or wonderful takes with the multitude, who, when they will not give a doir to relieve a poor beggar, will lay out ten to see a dead Indian, as Trinculo said once of the holiday fools in England—by this we intend, most certainly, no disparagement to Capt. Symmes or his theory. On Friday evening, the only time that we have had the pleasure of hearing him, our impressions in his favor, or rather in favor of his concise system, were at least not lessened. Through the manner was laid, the matter was good and abundant. Many facts in natural history were brought together, and to say nothing of the aid derived from several principles of science which was brought to bear either remote or directly on the subject, but which are not now recollected with sufficient precision to repeat, have awakened a train of enquiries, doubts, and reflections, which the test of actual investigation can alone put to rest, or render reconcilable with the heretofore received opinions of mankind.

Among the most prominent of those facts is the existence of birds, beasts, and fish, of unusual growth, and in singular abundance, near the poles. A particular kind of fish (herring, we believe) are seen in the spring, in immense shoals, as large as the island of Great Britain, coming down, or rather from towards the poles. Whales of the largest kind, those known to navigators as the black whales, are seen in collections of sixty and seventy together, in the vicinity of the poles, and are seldom if ever found in seas remote from those regions; besides, the fact well known, that deer have been seen in droves of eight and ten thousands, all emigrating, before the severity of winter commences, not from those frozen regions towards our more temperate climes, but in a reverse direction onward towards the poles, and returning in the fastest and finest condition when they again make their appearance in the spring. If the old theory be the true one, to what more temperate zone do they retire from the severe and inclement winters of the north; for to some more mild and even luxuriant seas and fields, in summer, they must resort—Where are they? Where is the necessarily immense and fertile plains and waters, which furnish shelter and sustenance to those innumerable droves and shoals of animals—do they all centre in one point, and that necessarily, according to the old theory, within very small and circumscribed limits, covered and bound with the masses of snow and ice which continually prevail in those high latitudes; or have they within the bosom of the earth a home, prepared for them by the hand of an omnipotent and bountiful providence. And is not this a supposition more reconcilable to the extension which all his works in wisdom and harmony. We have heard but a single lecture on the actual principles of this theory, but are ready involuntarily to exclaim with old Polonius, "If this be madness, there's method in it."

The remarkable snow storm which occurred in this part of the country some twenty years ago, in the month of May, is now fresh in the recollection of many, though it was an event which a portion of our more youthful readers, who happened to be "a day after the fair," unfortunately missed the sight of, and in all probability may never have the delight of witnessing, unless, indeed, it should chance to occur the present spring. But we shall not attempt to prognosticate or turn alarm-mongers, though, but for the attending consequences, we should almost be tempted to wish for another such an astonishing exhibition. A more fairy and magnificent scene could scarcely be imagined, to behold the green fields, meadows, hills, and gardens, the whole surface of the country, with its endless variety of trees and plants, in blossom, and flowers in full bloom, all changed in an instant, as it were by the hand of enchantment, from their natural familiar hues, to the pure and spotless garment of snow; all sparkling and glowing with inconceivable splendor, in the beams of a morning sun, must certainly present a scene beyond all description, grand, novel, and beautiful.

Amount of Duties paid by the Auctioneers of this City into the State Treasury, for the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1825:

Samuel Conly 3443 50
John Jennings 2241 10
William Lippincott 1506 69
Samuel Wagner 1405 20
John P. Lewis 1141 33
Michael Nesbit 768 55
Moses Thomas 723 22
R. Pullen 73 82
Gen. Riter 57 16
T. B. Freeman 35 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.
Brig Constitution, Robinson, 49 days from Gibraltar, with mules.
Ship Minerva, Mayell, 29 days from Liverpool, with mules.
Ship Phoenix, Hamilton, 29 days from Liverpool, with mules.
Schr. Argo, Remington, 10 days from Havana, with mules.
Schr. Eliza, Hubbs, 27 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar, &c.
Ship Eleazar, Harris, 30 days from London, with mules.
Schr. John Weston, Sharpe, 10 days from Havana, with coffee, &c.

CLEARANCES.
Brig Cato, Burns, for Vera Cruz.
Brig Hibernia, Hutchins, for Hamburg.
Brig Prometheus, Abbott, for Kingston, Ja.
Ship Mary, Fleming, for Havana.
Brig Pegasus, Taylor, for Antigua.
Brig James Lawrence, Tiers, for St. Jago.
Ship Sarah Halston, Winslow, for Hamburg.
41 Arrivals Coastwise.

Arrived at Boston, on the 31st inst. ship Emerald, 53 days from Liverpool. Spoke, March 24, at 4, long 54, her ship London, 33 days from Glasgow—both spoken two days before ship Algonquin, from Liverpool, the Philadelphia, with the loss of the Captain (DIXIE) and one or two men overboard, and all the water off deck. In just 40 miles S. of Chatham, schr. Only One.

WARRIED.
On Monday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hellenstein, Mr. WILLIAM G. CONARROW to Miss CHARLOTTE M. YOUNG.
On Monday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hellenstein, Mr. SAMUEL PRICE to Miss ANN YOUNG.
On Monday evening, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOSEPH T. PRICE, of Brandywine, Del. to Miss MATHIA LOUISA, daughter of John Sanderson, Esq. of this city.
On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Connelly, Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, to Miss LOUISA DARGHIS, all of this city.
On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. John H. Kennedy, Mr. HENRY C. BLUMNER, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. William Thompson, all of this city.
On the 31st inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. PHILIP BRIANT, to Miss RACHAEL ROOPER.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. William Mann, Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, to Miss ELIZABETH SELF, both of the Northern Liberties.
On Tuesday evening, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JESSE COATES, to Miss MARTHA PENNOCK, both of Chester county, Pa.
On the evening of the 31st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kats, Mr. JOHN L. STAM, to Miss ELIZABETH SAYER, both of the Northern Liberties.
On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Mr. FRANCES BERRY, M. D. to Miss MARIA MILLER, all of this city.

DIED.
On Friday, the 31st ult. JANE, daughter of Mr. George Gogg.
On Friday morning, the 31st ult. JOSEPH PRICE, in the 59th year of his age.
On Sunday afternoon, the 31st ult. THOMAS WOOTTON.
On Sunday, the 31st inst. AARON SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Graft, aged 38 years.
On Sunday, the 31st inst. Mr. JAMES HART, in the 68th year of his age.
On Monday morning, BEULAH PARKER, wife of Thomas Parker.
On Monday, at Frankford, PETER JOHNSTON, Storekeeper.
Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 5th of April, ELIZABETH MORRIS, relict of James Morris, Pa. at advanced age of 80 years.
On Friday, the 31st ult. Mr. RACHEL, wife of Mr. Thomas Montgomery, aged 43 years.
On Thursday, the 30th ult. Mrs. SARAH SALTER, the late wife of Samuel Salter.
On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. Mrs. ISABELLA BUTLER, in the 57th year of her age.
On Saturday morning, the 1st inst. Mrs. ANN PECHIN, wife of Mr. John Pechin.
On Friday, the 31st ult. JULIANA REES, daughter of the late Elmer Rees, of the State of Mississippi, in the 14th year of her age.
On Friday, the 31st ult. DAVID FLORENCE, best builder, in the 56th year of his age.
On Monday evening, the 31st inst. Mrs. SUSAN BARNES, widow of the late Wm. Barnes, in the 83rd year of her age.
On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN GAVIN, aged 35 years.
On Wednesday morning, Mr. JOHN B. MOITON, son of Benjamin Moiton, aged 19 years.
On Tuesday evening last, JOHN MCGOWAN, eldest son of Wm. McGowan, aged 30 years.
On Thursday morning, the 6th inst. after a short illness, Mr. FREDERICK SCHAMENKESSE, of the Northern Liberties, aged 81 years.
On Wednesday morning, Mr. WILLIAM M'FARLAND, in the 46th year of his age.
On Wednesday evening, EDWARD THURSBY, merchant.
On Tuesday, WILLIAM BOYD GRAY, in the 31st year of his age.
Of the Indians, aged 78 years, at his late residence near Darby, BENJAMIN BARTRAM, a descendant of one of the oldest settlers that first left a numerous and respectable progeny both of children and grandchildren, in the vicinity of his former dwelling.

SHAKESPEARE.
FOR Sale, a single set of the plays of Wm. Shakespeare, complete in two Vols. Royal Octavo, with engravings. Price \$1.00. Enquire at the office. April 4—t

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.
RECENTLY opened an excellent assortment of White Merino Shawls, and some of very superior quality; also, Norwich shawls, and some of the finest. 64, 68 and 90 White Cape Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes, Indian Pattern and Satin Linings, Plain and new fash. Grose-Naples, French Levantines and Italian Mantles, Neck Stipes and Plain Regalia, Five plain Cheaters and dressed Bangles and White and colored plain Silk Shawls, Real Irish Hosiery, Superior Linens and Cottons, Bed Tickings, German, Irish and Russian Shetlings, Damask Table Linens, and Napkins, with a good assortment of 40 yds. Green and French Shirts for summer wear. TOWN END SHAWLS, 4th no 8-10. No. 39, 2nd street.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
J. DOBSON'S AGENT,
No. 103 Chestnut street.
THE FRANKLIN JOURNAL, and American Magazine devoted to the United States, by J. Dobson, Agent, and General Secretary. Under the patronage of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania. Edited by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute, and General Secretary. Published weekly. Vol. 1. No. 3. April, 1825.
Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Franklin Institute, together with a list of its members, and a full and complete Catalogue of its publications. For Sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 103 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 1. For Improvements in the Art of Printing. No. 2. For Improvements in the Art of Weaving. No. 3. For Improvements in the Art of Spinning. No. 4. For Improvements in the Art of Dyeing. No. 5. For Improvements in the Art of Tanning. No. 6. For Improvements in the Art of Smelting. No. 7. For Improvements in the Art of Refining. No. 8. For Improvements in the Art of Forging. No. 9. For Improvements in the Art of Casting. No. 10. For Improvements in the Art of Machining. No. 11. For Improvements in the Art of Milling. No. 12. For Improvements in the Art of Sawing. No. 13. For Improvements in the Art of Drilling. No. 14. For Improvements in the Art of Boring. No. 15. For Improvements in the Art of Turning. No. 16. For Improvements in the Art of Grinding. No. 17. For Improvements in the Art of Polishing. No. 18. For Improvements in the Art of Finishing. No. 19. For Improvements in the Art of Packing. No. 20. For Improvements in the Art of Sealing. No. 21. 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